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shows how criminals of each class may be most readily apprehended. Its chapters on public morals and the liquor problem are especially valuable.

The peculiar value of this book lies in the fact that it gives the information which police officers require in the simple non-technical language, which they most easily understand, that it is replete with examples culled from the wide practical police experience of its author and that being devoid of statutory citations it is of as great value to the police officer in San Francisco as to the police officer in New York.

This book possesses such great practical value that in the opinion of the reviewer, any chief of police who fails to supply his men with copies of *Police Practice and Procedure* is guilty of neglect of duty.

New York City.

LEONHARD FELIX FULD.

A HISTORY OF PENAL METHODS. By *George Ives*. Stanley Paul Co., London, 1914. Pp. 409.

The author of the volume under review keeps in view the fact that punishments are survivals, and therefore the only way to understand punishments inflicted on criminals in our day is to delve into their historical development. We are accustomed to seeing new laws made from year to year, and new crimes created thereby. Mr. Ives has tried to analyze the theories and assumptions on which criminal laws are founded, and to exhibit their falsity. He presents here a number of instances of archaic punishment which is certainly instinctive. He infers that all punishments are derived from evil (pain producing desires). He is animated by the thought that each crime has its causal connections, that its cause rests on the one hand in the nature of the individual who commits the offense, and on the other hand in the surroundings in which he has lived, and from which proceed those stimulations which in the course of time develop his disposition, whatever it may be. The author is looking forward to the realization of Salleille's idea of the individualization of punishment. A recital of the chapter headings will suggest to the reader the scope of this valuable work. Penal Methods of Modern Ages; The Witch Trials; Treatment of the Insane; Banishment; The Origin of Cell Prisons; Penitentiary Experiments; The Model System; Model Labor; Penal Servitude; Military Despotism; The Silent System; Visitation of the Sick; Monotony; The Conventional View; The Instinct of Retaliation—Punishment of Things, Animals and Corpses; Classification of Crimes; Classification of Offenders; The Direction of Reform, and Practical Prisons.

Northwestern University.

ROBERT H. GAULT.

SUBTERRANEAN BROTHERHOOD. By *Julian Hawthorne*. McBride-Nast & Co., N. Y. pp. 300. \$1.50.

Just how the prison system of the present appears to a mature mind of high intelligence, is portrayed in the recent book by Julian

Hawthorne. In his "Subterranean Brotherhood" this author utilized his literary training and experience with telling effect. The result is by no means creditable to the prison system as he found it.

The book has been criticised as being overdrawn and grossly oblivious of other than the prisoner's side of the problem. The rebellious spirit of a convicted man, it is charged, is too apparent, and the many difficulties involved in dealing with all sorts of offenders, are ignored.

It is evident that the prisoner's side of the story is uppermost throughout the book. The author carefully states, however, that this is not done because of bias or malice, even though intentional. He reminds us that officialdom has had ample opportunity to express itself, often with equal evidence of exaggeration in its favor.

The prison inmate, on the other hand, has had no voice. Doubtless Mr. Hawthorne's great sympathy for the misfortunes of his fellows led him to lose sight of the fact that there are two sides to every story. He also apparently assumed that manifest sincerity is not the only test of truth. He overlooked the possibility that some of those with whom he talked in the Atlanta Penitentiary were incapable of seeing both sides of the shield at the same time, and really believed what they were telling him. Nevertheless we cannot dispute the fact that this writer of education, refinement and presumably normal instincts, was inexpressibly shocked at what he actually saw behind prison walls, not to mention what he heard and experienced.

It is hardly to be supposed that conditions at the Federal Prison are essentially different from those to be found in most other prisons. The factors which receive the severest criticism in the prevailing method of dealing with prisoners, are factors which reveal the inherent weakness of the system.

That weakness lies in the effort to deal with all kinds and conditions of men *en masse*. It is against the stupid habit of handling the man of sensitive instincts, or a nervous wreck, in precisely the same way as the dull, phlegmatic individual, that Mr. Hawthorne hurls his sarcasm and invective.

For instance, by what stretch of the imagination, should it be considered necessary to handcuff a man of this author's character and connections, merely because of a hoary custom in dealing with desperate offenders.

The same question of lack of discrimination is raised all through the book. The reader is led to ask, why indeed, notwithstanding all the difficulties of penal administration, should not the social, temperamental, physical and moral differences in a thousand men, be given recognition.

Just how this could be accomplished by a suitable classification of prisoners, by reorganizing the discipline, by the personal attitude of officers, the author does not attempt to say. He does, however, raise a mighty big interrogation point, which a few of the best prison men are only beginning to essay an answer.

Still more distressing and tragical results are depicted as the result of the "red tape" involved in the granting to prisoners various

merited privileges, including parole. Evidently, and perhaps naturally, the abuses in this direction are greater in Federal institutions than elsewhere.

It is not charged by the author that these interminable delays are usually conscious or intentional. It is insisted, however, that responsible officials should, in all conscience, know the havoc wrought in men's minds by the agony of suspense. Promises, too lightly given, are treated with indifference, pending the uncertain convenience of fulfillment. Several cases are cited where inmates were promised a change of work, or of quarters when ill; or of parole, but waited in vain for the tantalizing boon. In one instance a man was given good reason to expect a parole so that he might care for his wife and daughters, but was never permitted to realize his dream because, while he waited, his wife and both daughters died, and he was taken to the hospital a nervous wreck, to die also.

This sort of thing, if even approximately describing the facts, can hardly be considered less than the author calls it: "A species of refined cruelty, constituting a modern *tantalus*."

Just why has the "Subterranean Brotherhood" not made more of a sensation, the reader naturally asks. Presumably because the author was a prisoner, and convicted men are not supposed to be capable of telling the truth.

This conclusion on the part of the public would show it to be as lacking in discrimination as the institutionalized and stupid prison guard.

If this book is not substantially true, the unanswered question remains, why has not the author, with all his plainness of speech, been called to account in a suit for libel?

The volume with its excellent diction, and highly interesting psychological side-lights, is worth reading. More important still, the conditions described are worth investigating.

Chicago.

F. EMORY LYON.

WITHIN PRISON WALLS. By *Thomas Mott Osborne*. D. Appleton & Co., N. Y. pp. 328. \$1.50.

Exceptional interest attaches to an autobiography of prison experience, written during the last year, by reason of the fact that the writer has since become the Warden of Sing Sing Prison.

"Within Prison Walls," by Thomas Mott Osborne, is a diary of prison life with the above sequence.

The author, a wealthy manufacturer of Auburn, New York, was appointed by the Governor as Chairman of a State Prison Commission to make investigations and recommendations in regard to the penal system of the State.

He conceived the rather unusual notion that such a commission should get its information, not merely by visiting the Warden and accepting his hospitality in the State Dining Room, but at first hand by living with the prisoners.

He says: "I convicted myself in the Court of Conscience for my indifference to, and ignorance of what is going on behind prison walls,